

1

PARAFFIN WAX

חברת הדלק הישראלית בע"מ
THE ISRAEL FUEL CORPORATION LTD.

DAILY FLIGHTS
Elath ARKA
 TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1953
 PRICE: 80 PRUTA
 VOL. XXIX, No. 7811

THE JERUSALEM POST

The Daily News
All Israel Views
POST

Marginal Column

By "COMMENTATOR"

WHEN Marat was killed in 1793 some of his friends proposed to call Montmartre "Montmarat" and arrange an enormous funeral procession. But Robespierre opposed the elevation of Marat to the pantheon, regretting that some people were obsessed by "excessive hyperbole, ridiculous and vain images." His burial (he said) should be of the simplicity suitable for an incorruptible Republican who died in honorable poverty.

THE tomb of Karl Marx in Highgate Cemetery is marked by a simple slab of stone. The ashes of Engels are scattered from an urn in the North Sea. But Lenin was given a mausoleum, though this was against his express wish. He protested, "Do not raise monuments to him, or palaces to his name; do not organize pompous ceremonies in his memory. In his lifetime he took little account of that kind of thing, which distracted him. Remember how much poverty remains in our country." But no one heeded Krupskaya's advice.

JOSEPH Stalin is to be honored with a pantheon, which is in the tradition of Tamerlane rather than of Karl Marx. In view of Stalin's official position in the Soviet Union nothing less than a pantheon would do. Stalin was not after all, a 19th century revolutionary, but the head of a great totalitarian state in the 20th, and the head of these states, it appears, have more in common with the Pharoas and the Tamerlans than with Marat and Marx.

AFTER Lenin's death Stalin delivered a solemn and highly dramatic oration. "We swear to you to devote our lives" etc. Malenkov, it appears, did not study homiletics in his youth and yesterday's funeral speeches, though dignified, were of a different nature. There were three speakers. Malenkov was given about 20 minutes, Molotov and Beria somewhat less, and each declared what has been said many, many times before at Party meetings and in editorials. No one, indeed, expected radical changes so soon after Stalin's death. Most noteworthy was the emphasis by all three speakers on the peaceful co-existence motto, i.e. the preference for the cold war in its present form rather than for large scale military adventures. As far as the immediate prospects of Soviet policy are concerned this willingness for peace should not, indeed, be doubted. But the decisive question is what will happen once the internal struggle and purge get under way in a few months from now, or in a year or in two.

MALENKOV makes the impression of being more interested in the realities of power than in its forms and outward manifestations. He appears to be efficient, probably more so than Stalin, almost contemptuously so. But in a totalitarian state you need more than efficiency—you need a myth, and Malenkov will not be able to do without one. He symbolizes the antithesis to the early Bolshevik, most of whom were poor organizers but learned in Marxist theory. The new generation of leaders ridicules the "scholastic and pedantic" even up to the "great idea of Marxism and Leninism" which is still the official ideology of the Soviet Union, though it is in fact being replaced by utilitarianism, which is to put it bluntly, highly unprincipled, not only in its means but also its aims. The Krenes give up thinking about Socialism long ago; for them this is identical with increased industrial production and the consolidation of the totalitarian state. But this is not so and one day Soviet ideology, or the myth replacing it, will have to be brought into line with Soviet realities. There is a famous old saying in the Pravoslav which states as well as Malenkov must have heard, in the words of which means "Two can die." This is the operative question, though the Soviet leaders have been much too preoccupied to deal with it for many years.

Russia Enshrines Stalin In Red Square Tomb

By Henry Shapiro

MOSCOW, Monday (UP). — Marshal Joseph Stalin was buried beside his teacher, V. I. Lenin, in the red and black marble mausoleum in Red Square at noon today after his body had been viewed by an estimated five million persons in the nearby Hall of Columns where he had lain in state since Friday.

Following the three funeral orations the silence in the great wind-swept square was shattered by the thunder of guns. Men, women and children wept openly. When the echoes of the guns died away, the national anthem was played and the nation observed five minutes of silence — five minutes during which all work and all traffic was stopped.

Then, for three minutes, sirens in factories and on trains and ships sounded the final salute. Silence, almost uneasy in its completeness, stilling the capital during the two-hour funeral ceremony.

At dawn in sub-zero weather tens of thousands of people had congregated along the route from the Hall of Columns to Red Square. The city was festooned with flowers flown from the sub-tropical Black Sea areas. Red Square was a veritable forest of flowers, white and red roses, tulips, mimosa and narcissus.

Guard of Honour

Units of the armed forces from the Moscow garrison and cadets of the military and naval academies massed in the square early along with bands whose instruments were muffled with black ribbons. An honour guard of soldiers formed before the hall in which Stalin's body lay. Through the silent streets came the silent funeral cortege.

At exactly 10 a.m. Malenkov and the six other pall bearers, lifted the coffin to their shoulders. They carried it down the marble staircase to a gun carriage. For Stalin was also a warrior.

An orchestra played Chopin's Funeral March. In front of the carriage were formed 20 rows of mourners — delegations of workers' representatives, of the armed forces and others holding the banner of the Soviet Union. Behind the wraith-bearers marched a column of officers carrying red velvet cushions on which rested Stalin's medals and decorations. The officers were led by Marshal Secretary and Interior Lavrenti Beria, who said that the Russian people approved the Government changes which made Malenkov chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Communist Party.

Beria also said that Russia would cooperate with China, the Peoples' Democracies and East Germany. He asserted that we are friends of the heroic Korean people, and stated that anyone who hoped that Stalin's death would upset the Soviet Communist Party and Government would be disappointed. The Soviets had the most modern arms and could ward off aggression, Beria stated.

Molotov, last of the three speakers said, "Our foreign policy is Stalin's policy of peace, the defence of peace against the unleashing of a new war, a policy of cooperation and trade relations."

Mao Pledges Support To New Regime

HONG KONG, Monday (Reuters). — Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese leader, has reaffirmed his country's support in a message distributed throughout the nation, the New China news agency reported today.

Man, who sent Premier Chou En-lai to attend Stalin's funeral, has told China that any attempt to break the unity between the Soviet Union and China would fail, the agency declared.

Paying tribute to Stalin he declared: "We totally believe in the leadership of Malenkov, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union, we will follow the will of Stalin — to push forward and expand the undertaking of Communism."

Knesset Clears Decks for Budget Debate Today

In an "omnibus" day to clear the table before today's Budget debate, the Knesset yesterday:

- Passed the second reading of the Acquisition of Land Bill.
- Referred to committee the Bill on British Securities, raising the compensation the Government will pay for requisitioned British securities.
- Began the first reading of a bill to postpone local council elections to the general elections day.
- Adopted, in first reading, an amendment raising to IL900 the minimum sum for which a worker is entitled priority in settlement of bankruptcy.

Massed Kassim (Arab Democratic List) introduced many of the amendments to the Land Acquisition Bill. He opposed in particular the clause which fixed at IL25 per dunam the maximum compensation to be paid for arable land — the price paid by the Jewish National Fund in 1950. The land would be worth IL250 at least at the present rates, Mr. Kassim said. Dr. M. Ussis, Chairman of Legal Committee, said (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

J'lem Votes Changes In Municipal Rates

Changes in Jerusalem municipal rates were voted last night by the Municipal Council at a special meeting called at the behest of the Ministry of Interior.

The tax on property will remain 15 per cent of its assessed valuation, but because of a new "levelling" system will yield IL300,000 during the next fiscal year instead of the previous IL180,000. The new system will be based on the location of the property.

The land rates are unchanged at 1.5 per cent of the assessed value and will again yield about IL75,000. The general tax for tenants will be collected according to a scale based on the condition of the building and its location. It will include the garbage tax. Property exempt from the general tax, such as synagogues, government buildings, consulates and churches, will pay a garbage collection tax of IL12 per room annually and more for large halls.

Decision Today on Strike Of J'lem City Employees

The Jerusalem Workers' Council will meet today to decide whether to call a general strike of municipal employees on Thursday for non-payment of February salaries. The meeting will be held despite pleas by Government and city representatives yesterday not to walk out.

The District Representative, Dr. A. Biran, pointed out to the workers' representatives that Government employees have not been paid their last month's salary. He forwarded a city request for a IL300,000 loan to the Minister of Interior, Mr. Y. Rokach, who reportedly answered yesterday that no funds were available.

Jordan to Receive £1.25m. from U.K.

LONDON, Monday (Reuters). — Britain will soon give Jordan a grant of £1,250,000 to help the Jordan Government balance its 1952-53 budget and will also give an interest-free loan of £500,000 to help Jordan's five-year economic development plan which begins on April 1. This was announced in the House of Commons today by Mr. Anthony Nutting, Foreign Under-Secretary. He said that the money would form part of British assistance under the Anglo-Jordan treaty of alliance.

Compulsory Loan Urged To Fight Unemployment

A compulsory loan of IL10m. to combat unemployment was suggested by Mr. A. Gervis (Mapai) to the Coalition Parliamentary Group yesterday. The loan would be repaid by all persons who pay income tax.

Council Discusses Work, Exports

The maintenance of employment and expansion of the export industry were the chief topics of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Economic Advisory Council, presided over by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. Naphthal.

The Chairman of the sub-committee on unemployment, Mr. A. Becker, submitted proposals on industry, construction and agriculture. He suggested, among other things, the settlement on the land of 6,000 households, the creation of two million work-days, encouragement of private construction, and the grant of credits to the export industry to aid it and maintain employment.

Additional Proposals

At the end of a short discussion, the Council approved the following proposals in addition to those adopted at its previous meeting:

- Additional and special summer work projects in citrus groves designed to improve and raise the yield; pruning, thinning out the orchards and anti-pesticide measures. Such work would provide for 7-8,000 work-days. The Council suggested citrus growers be granted special credits for this purpose.
- Industry is increasingly dependent on export possibilities for its maintenance. The larger part of the solution to the problem of obtaining raw materials and spare parts, essential to the maintenance and expansion of production, lies in the constant improvement of the export of finished goods. The Government and industry must do all in their power to raise productivity. It would be well to concentrate government activity on export matters, whether on the part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or that of the Ministry of Finance, in the hands of a single authority.

Israel-Brazil Trade Pact Next Week

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday (ITIM). — A commercial agreement between Israel and Brazil is due to be signed within a week, Abuf David Shaltiel, Minister to Brazil, revealed here today. Abuf Shaltiel returned to his post by El Al after a three-week visit home for consultations.

Aid to Israel Not Refusal Of Help to Others in M.E.—Taft

By Jesse Zel Lurie, POST Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Monday. — In accepting a plaque from Mr. Henry Morgenthau at the Israel Bond keynote conference yesterday, Senator Robert Taft, Republican leader, said: "Aid to Israel is certainly not a refusal of aid to other Middle East States and should not be so regarded."

Mr. Taft, who is majority leader of the Senate and chairman of the Middle East Sub-Committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, reviewed his long friendship with the Jewish National Home and promised firm support for Israel's peaceful objectives and aid to Israel. He was interrupted ten times by applause in his 10-minute address.

The Senator also affirmed American friendship for the Arabs, and said Israel was entitled to further aid on the basis of its accomplishments. "A lot of aid we have given has been wasted. I never heard anyone say that one cent of the money given Israel was wasted."

The Senator said that Russia's break of diplomatic relations with Israel would strengthen U.S. determination to continue her aid to Israel. The purpose of American policy "is served by a strong Israel, and for that the nation's economic strength must be built up with the help of American aid." He added, "Economic assistance to Israel cannot affect the Arabs. It will be a bulwark against Communism in that part of the world."

Senator Taft said that Russia had "suspended" Israel by making it a special target for Kremlin opposition, and called "this small state" one of the "strongest barriers to Communist penetration in the Middle East."

IL800m. National Income Seen By Finance Ministry

Israel's national income last year was about IL800m., according to Ministry of Finance estimates, while the ratio between exports and imports was one to nine in the same period. These are some of the important figures included in Finance Minister Levi Eshkol's budget speech scheduled to be delivered in the Knesset this afternoon.

It is understood Mr. Eshkol will review inflationary trends and the measures taken by the Government to curb them. He is expected to list the various important economic developments in 1952, including the abolition of various economic controls.

On the subject of foreign trade it is believed Mr. Eshkol will point out that the balance is still excessively negative, the ratio between imports and exports being 9:1. Imports in 1952 were IL20m. higher than the IL123 in 1951, when exports totalled IL16m.

The Minister is expected to review the increased national revenue, which grew by more than 300 per cent in the past four years — from IL240m. in 1949 to an estimated IL800m. in 1952. Investments of all kinds in 1952 amounted to about IL250m. as compared with IL150m. in 1950.

There has been a considerable development in both industry and agriculture. Electricity consumption in industries rose by 8 per cent from 158m. KW in 1951 to 165m. KW in 1952. There has been a considerable increase in the production of the mines: phosphate production doubled in 1952.

The cultivated land area considerably expanded in 1952, by as much as 100 per cent in some crops — as potatoes in which the country will be completely self-sufficient this year.

In the second part of his speech Mr. Eshkol is expected to analyze the income and expenditure items of the new budget, pointing to the fact that the situation of wage earners in line with the recommendation of the Income Tax Law Amendment Committee.

Israel-Brazil Trade Pact Next Week

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday (ITIM). — A commercial agreement between Israel and Brazil is due to be signed within a week, Abuf David Shaltiel, Minister to Brazil, revealed here today. Abuf Shaltiel returned to his post by El Al after a three-week visit home for consultations.

Under the agreement, Brazil will purchase from Israel locally-produced vehicles, including jeeps assembled at the Kaizer Fraser works in Haifa, tyres and other goods. In return, Israel will obtain various kinds of foodstuffs.

Aid to Israel Not Refusal Of Help to Others in M.E.—Taft

By Jesse Zel Lurie, POST Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Monday. — In accepting a plaque from Mr. Henry Morgenthau at the Israel Bond keynote conference yesterday, Senator Robert Taft, Republican leader, said: "Aid to Israel is certainly not a refusal of aid to other Middle East States and should not be so regarded."

Mr. Taft, who is majority leader of the Senate and chairman of the Middle East Sub-Committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, reviewed his long friendship with the Jewish National Home and promised firm support for Israel's peaceful objectives and aid to Israel. He was interrupted ten times by applause in his 10-minute address.

Chances for Peace Now Better, Dulles Asserts

UNITED NATIONS, Monday. — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today that the death of Stalin had increased world chances of peace.

Tacit Agreement On Israel-Arab Peace

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Monday. — A tacit agreement that the Arab-Israeli conflict must be settled before the proposed Middle East defence organization can be established is regarded here as one of the results of the Washington conference.

The initiative in this direction seems to have come from the American side. Before the talks began, Mr. John Foster Dulles had already determined on his fact-finding tour of Middle East capitals in May and Mr. Anthony Eden acquiesced in the project.

It is not worthy that Egyptian circles seem pleased with the idea and believe that it will result in speedier agreement on the British evacuation, Unwelcome Precedent

As to this, there are hints that any such settlement which tacitly acquiesced in Egypt's blockade of Israel would set an unwelcome precedent. This seems to have been pointed out to the British delegation by the Americans. The military staffs, for their part, appear to have dwelt on the problem presented by the Arab states' "war" against Israel, given the fact that their natural lines of international communication run across Israel territory.

In short, there is in future to be less partitioning of problems. An overall settlement of all outstanding questions is to be tried and Mr. Dulles will, on his trip, gather the material for it. This applies also to Persia.

There is no particular nervousness about Russia's present intentions, but a new sense of urgency is clearly visible. The new regime in Moscow is to be given greater weight to the Army than was customary under Marshal Stalin and its effective authority is probably less.

In this connection, the elevation of Marshal Voroshilov to the Presidency of the Supreme Soviet is given less attention here than the sudden re-emergence of Marshal Zhukov and his spectacular promotion to Deputy Defence Minister, a post of political influence.

Washington Talks 'Most Useful to Peace'—Eden

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuters). — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had a 90-minute White House conference today with President Eisenhower. Afterwards he said last week's Anglo-American talks on economic and foreign policy problems had been "most useful to our two countries and to peace."

Mr. Eden is due to leave New York for Britain on March 15.

Aid to Israel Not Refusal Of Help to Others in M.E.—Taft

By Jesse Zel Lurie, POST Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Monday. — In accepting a plaque from Mr. Henry Morgenthau at the Israel Bond keynote conference yesterday, Senator Robert Taft, Republican leader, said: "Aid to Israel is certainly not a refusal of aid to other Middle East States and should not be so regarded."

Mr. Taft, who is majority leader of the Senate and chairman of the Middle East Sub-Committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, reviewed his long friendship with the Jewish National Home and promised firm support for Israel's peaceful objectives and aid to Israel. He was interrupted ten times by applause in his 10-minute address.

The Senator also affirmed American friendship for the Arabs, and said Israel was entitled to further aid on the basis of its accomplishments. "A lot of aid we have given has been wasted. I never heard anyone say that one cent of the money given Israel was wasted."

The Senator said that Russia's break of diplomatic relations with Israel would strengthen U.S. determination to continue her aid to Israel. The purpose of American policy "is served by a strong Israel, and for that the nation's economic strength must be built up with the help of American aid." He added, "Economic assistance to Israel cannot affect the Arabs. It will be a bulwark against Communism in that part of the world."

Senator Taft said that Russia had "suspended" Israel by making it a special target for Kremlin opposition, and called "this small state" one of the "strongest barriers to Communist penetration in the Middle East."

Mr. Morgenthau, who presented the plaque to Senator Taft, said he was glad to see the Senator's support for Israel. He said that the late Soviet Premier Stalin's statement would be "much more agreeable" to the Arabs. He said that in Palestine this year, Russia

TODLASES
 FLEED 25 MILLION POUNDS
 5 BRANCHES
 THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY
 For Service
 THE PATIENT DISCOUNT BANK LTD

LEE MENG SENTENCE COMMUTED
 SINGAPORE, Monday (Reuters). — The death sentence on Communist Lee Meng, 25, for whom Hungary offered to exchange an imprisoned British businessman, was commuted to life imprisonment today. Her death sentence had been

Vitamin ABC
 O-for Orange
 Good
 for Health

DELEK
 BENZINE
 KEROSENE
 GAS OIL
 LIGHT FUEL OIL
 HEAVY FUEL OIL
 LUBRICATING OILS
 PARAFFIN WAX
 חברת הדלק הישראלית בע"מ
 THE ISRAEL FUEL CORPORATION LTD.

Tour with YATOUR

HAIFA OFFICE: 50 HANATON ST.
JERUSALEM: 111, 113, 115
TEL AVIV: 111, 113, 115
BETHLEHEM: 111, 113, 115

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Precip
Tel Aviv	18	10	10	0
Jerusalem	15	10	10	0
Haifa	18	10	10	0
Bethlehem	15	10	10	0
Hebron	15	10	10	0
Beersheva	18	10	10	0
Dimona	20	10	10	0
Yotvata	22	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	25	10	10	0
Midva	28	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	30	10	10	0
Dimona	32	10	10	0
Yotvata	35	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	38	10	10	0
Midva	40	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	42	10	10	0
Dimona	45	10	10	0
Yotvata	48	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	50	10	10	0
Midva	52	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	55	10	10	0
Dimona	58	10	10	0
Yotvata	60	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	62	10	10	0
Midva	65	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	68	10	10	0
Dimona	70	10	10	0
Yotvata	72	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	75	10	10	0
Midva	78	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	80	10	10	0
Dimona	82	10	10	0
Yotvata	85	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	88	10	10	0
Midva	90	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	92	10	10	0
Dimona	95	10	10	0
Yotvata	98	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	100	10	10	0
Midva	102	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	105	10	10	0
Dimona	108	10	10	0
Yotvata	110	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	112	10	10	0
Midva	115	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	118	10	10	0
Dimona	120	10	10	0
Yotvata	122	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	125	10	10	0
Midva	128	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	130	10	10	0
Dimona	132	10	10	0
Yotvata	135	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	138	10	10	0
Midva	140	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	142	10	10	0
Dimona	145	10	10	0
Yotvata	148	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	150	10	10	0
Midva	152	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	155	10	10	0
Dimona	158	10	10	0
Yotvata	160	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	162	10	10	0
Midva	165	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	168	10	10	0
Dimona	170	10	10	0
Yotvata	172	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	175	10	10	0
Midva	178	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	180	10	10	0
Dimona	182	10	10	0
Yotvata	185	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	188	10	10	0
Midva	190	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	192	10	10	0
Dimona	195	10	10	0
Yotvata	198	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	200	10	10	0
Midva	202	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	205	10	10	0
Dimona	208	10	10	0
Yotvata	210	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	212	10	10	0
Midva	215	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	218	10	10	0
Dimona	220	10	10	0
Yotvata	222	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	225	10	10	0
Midva	228	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	230	10	10	0
Dimona	232	10	10	0
Yotvata	235	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	238	10	10	0
Midva	240	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	242	10	10	0
Dimona	245	10	10	0
Yotvata	248	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	250	10	10	0
Midva	252	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	255	10	10	0
Dimona	258	10	10	0
Yotvata	260	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	262	10	10	0
Midva	265	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	268	10	10	0
Dimona	270	10	10	0
Yotvata	272	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	275	10	10	0
Midva	278	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	280	10	10	0
Dimona	282	10	10	0
Yotvata	285	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	288	10	10	0
Midva	290	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	292	10	10	0
Dimona	295	10	10	0
Yotvata	298	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	300	10	10	0
Midva	302	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	305	10	10	0
Dimona	308	10	10	0
Yotvata	310	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	312	10	10	0
Midva	315	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	318	10	10	0
Dimona	320	10	10	0
Yotvata	322	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	325	10	10	0
Midva	328	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	330	10	10	0
Dimona	332	10	10	0
Yotvata	335	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	338	10	10	0
Midva	340	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	342	10	10	0
Dimona	345	10	10	0
Yotvata	348	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	350	10	10	0
Midva	352	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	355	10	10	0
Dimona	358	10	10	0
Yotvata	360	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	362	10	10	0
Midva	365	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	368	10	10	0
Dimona	370	10	10	0
Yotvata	372	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	375	10	10	0
Midva	378	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	380	10	10	0
Dimona	382	10	10	0
Yotvata	385	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	388	10	10	0
Midva	390	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	392	10	10	0
Dimona	395	10	10	0
Yotvata	398	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	400	10	10	0
Midva	402	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	405	10	10	0
Dimona	408	10	10	0
Yotvata	410	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	412	10	10	0
Midva	415	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	418	10	10	0
Dimona	420	10	10	0
Yotvata	422	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	425	10	10	0
Midva	428	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	430	10	10	0
Dimona	432	10	10	0
Yotvata	435	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	438	10	10	0
Midva	440	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	442	10	10	0
Dimona	445	10	10	0
Yotvata	448	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	450	10	10	0
Midva	452	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	455	10	10	0
Dimona	458	10	10	0
Yotvata	460	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	462	10	10	0
Midva	465	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	468	10	10	0
Dimona	470	10	10	0
Yotvata	472	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	475	10	10	0
Midva	478	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	480	10	10	0
Dimona	482	10	10	0
Yotvata	485	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	488	10	10	0
Midva	490	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	492	10	10	0
Dimona	495	10	10	0
Yotvata	498	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	500	10	10	0
Midva	502	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	505	10	10	0
Dimona	508	10	10	0
Yotvata	510	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	512	10	10	0
Midva	515	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	518	10	10	0
Dimona	520	10	10	0
Yotvata	522	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	525	10	10	0
Midva	528	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	530	10	10	0
Dimona	532	10	10	0
Yotvata	535	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	538	10	10	0
Midva	540	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	542	10	10	0
Dimona	545	10	10	0
Yotvata	548	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	550	10	10	0
Midva	552	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	555	10	10	0
Dimona	558	10	10	0
Yotvata	560	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	562	10	10	0
Midva	565	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	568	10	10	0
Dimona	570	10	10	0
Yotvata	572	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	575	10	10	0
Midva	578	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	580	10	10	0
Dimona	582	10	10	0
Yotvata	585	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	588	10	10	0
Midva	590	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	592	10	10	0
Dimona	595	10	10	0
Yotvata	598	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	600	10	10	0
Midva	602	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	605	10	10	0
Dimona	608	10	10	0
Yotvata	610	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	612	10	10	0
Midva	615	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	618	10	10	0
Dimona	620	10	10	0
Yotvata	622	10	10	0
Ein Gedi	625	10	10	0
Midva	628	10	10	0
Be'er Sheva	630	10	10	0
Dimona				

THE JERUSALEM POST

Published at The Palestine Post in 1953.
Published daily except on Saturdays,
Sundays and Public Holidays.
Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
Gershon Agnon
Managing Editor: Ted R. Lurie

Editorial Office & Management
The AVIV Bureau
24, Tel Aviv Road, P.O. Box 123,
Tel Aviv 101
1, Shalom St., P.O. Box 123, Tel Aviv 101

SUBSCRIPTIONS
Israel 12.50, Foreign 15.00 per year
Tuesday, March 10, 1953
No. 23, 7133 Jerusalem at-Tel Aviv 24, 1953

THE announcement by Mr. Israel Rokach, the Minister for the Interior, that the Knesset intends levying a nationwide tax on funds for unemployment relief is but the latest in a series of measures designed to cope with a problem which has now assumed disturbing proportions.

The rising curve of unemployment figures first began to show in the summer of 1952. In 1950 and 51 the number of workless averaged about 5,000 to 6,000. The graph rose steeply in October and November and reached a peak of 9,682 in December 1951 (as compared with 6,971 in December 1950). The general average of unemployment for 1951 was somewhat higher than 1950 but the character of the curve remained the same, namely a low stable average over the summer months, January 1952 revealed a sudden drop to 6,396 and the improvement was maintained through February, March and April. The average for these months was about a thousand higher than 1951 and two thousand higher than 1950.

Had the situation remained normal we would have expected the situation to remain stable through the summer with the usual seasonal rise as winter approached. It soon became obvious, however, that something more serious was afoot. Beginning with May 1952 the curve of the graph began to soar inexorably upward. By July the figure was 10,239, and it remained steady around that figure until October. In November there was an alarming jump of three and a half thousand, and as the winter wore on the curve soared until it reached 16,200 in December. As 1953 got under way the total approached 19,000 and more. It was quite clear that a fundamental change had taken place in the whole employment situation which was no longer under control and showing a tendency to get entirely out of hand.

As long ago as November 1952 when a first instalment of renewed public works was put before the Knesset by the Minister of Labour it had become clear that piecemeal measures would not meet the situation. Nevertheless the pressure for immediate action was such that a series of palliative measures was launched up and down the country. In small towns as well as large centres various projects were put forward. These included room tax, business tax, the provision of work days for their equivalent in money by citizens. The money was to be spent on local projects like the paving of streets and sidewalks and the building of markets in Tel Aviv. Meanwhile, the immediate commencement of work on the Popular Housing scheme was promised by the Government alongside the resumption of a limited programme of public works. In fact all these proposals taken together add up to the reintroduction of the public works programme and development schemes presumably abandoned in large part last year under the dictates of the New Economic Policy.

The reason why an all-out programme of public work was not embarked upon before under national direction and in accordance with the development plan or some other nationally conceived scheme was twofold. Firstly there were no funds available to the Government by which such a scheme could be financed and secondly it was urged by orthodox economists that it was, in fact, impossible to project large public works and at the same time try to curb inflation, because public works are of their very nature inflationary in that they do not create employment generating capital industrial assets. Relief was to be preferred to more orthodox and more economical financiality.

Against this view is the new academic consideration which refuses to treat citizens as just book ciphers, which regards the individual as an important asset who must not be demoralized by enforced idleness and whose drive for work must be satisfied even at the expense of economic dogma.

Since the facts of the situation are enforcing with all a programme of public works covering the whole country, it is the duty of the Government to press on with the collection of the compulsory levy on property and use the collected millions to check an unemployment spiral which might well in the end prove far more damaging than a temporary halt in the battle against inflation.

CHALLENGE TO THE CROWN IN PERSIA Mossadegh and the Shah

By ROBERT STEPHENS

LONDON

THE latest crisis in Iran has brought into the open a complicated struggle for power which has been going on hitherto mainly behind the scenes. The two main elements in this complex are Dr. Mossadegh's suspicions of the Shah and his court advisers, and the suspicions of Dr. Mossadegh himself by the Islamic leader, Mullah Ayatollah Kashani, and other opponents of the premier. Kashani, always an astute political tactician, appears to have seized the chance of a serious breach between the Shah and his premier to administer a rebuff to Dr. Mossadegh. (Kashani was recently defeated



Dr. Mossadegh

recently when he tried to prevent Dr. Mossadegh from securing an extension of his plenary powers).

As in other Middle East countries, the army is seen as a decisive element in the Persian struggle for power. Much may depend on its political sympathies. The Persian army has generally been considered as personally loyal to the Shah who is constitutionally its commander-in-chief. This is probably true of the senior officers but the junior officers — again according to the familiar Middle East pattern — are reported to include many radicals and even sympathizers of the Communist-controlled Tudeh Party. Similar divisions of opinion are likely to exist among the miserably paid and ill-cared-for rank and file.

Tudeh's Power

The Tudeh Party is another element of uncertain strength in the present situation. As was to be expected it has come out as an ally of Dr. Mossadegh in the present crisis and called for the formation of a united front against the Shah and against "imperialism." The party is not large but has a tightly-organized underground system and has shown that it can organize an effective mob in Tehran. Its street-fighters are said to have been the real driving force behind the riots which overthrew the government of Qavam Es-Sultaneh after four days in office last summer.

The hostility between Dr. Mossadegh and the Shah has several personal and political reasons. Dr. Mossadegh is one of the survivors of the old generation of Persian grandees and politicians who were concerned in the attempt to establish constitutional government in Persia before the first

world war and who were persecuted by the present Shah's father, Reza Pahlavi, after he seized power in 1925 and began his absolutist rule. Moreover, Dr. Mossadegh is related to the Qajar family, the former ruling dynasty of Persia, which was replaced by Reza Pahlavi. Dr. Mossadegh's National Front party includes radical nationalists who are hostile to the court on principle as the symbol of the old regime. But the most important reason for Dr. Mossadegh's attitude is his suspicion that the Court is a centre of intrigue against him both on behalf of his domestic opponents and of foreign Powers. This suspicion has persisted in spite of the Shah's own abstention from using his political powers on several occasions since Dr. Mossadegh first took office.

Weak Figure

The Shah has in the past shown himself a well-meaning but weak figure. Whether his inaction has sprung from timidity, respect for Dr. Mossadegh's popularity or from a genuine desire to play the part of a constitutional monarch, the result has been to weaken his position without earning him compensating credit for his possible good intentions. This is partly because while the Shah himself has been passive, others connected with the court have not.

The circumstances in which Dr. Mossadegh originally came to power were in themselves a challenge to the Crown. General Bakhtiari, whose assassination led by Dr. Mossadegh, had the close support of the Shah and the Shah's brothers were closely connected with the Seven-Year Plan administration which had been set up to use the oil revenues for economic development. A turning point in the relations between the Shah and Dr. Mossadegh came in October, 1951, when the Shah was pressed by the British and Americans to use his influence with Dr. Mossadegh to prevent the final debate at Abadan. The Shah decided to give an open lead to the opposition which would not act against Dr. Mossadegh without his support. This episode revealed the weakness of the Shah's position but did little to ally Dr. Mossadegh's suspicion.

From then on Dr. Mossadegh pursued a policy of steadily circumscribing the influence of the Shah by acting against suspected members of his entourage, including his sister, Princess Ashraf, and his mother, who were obliged to leave the country, and by weakening the two potential instruments of the court — the army and the senate. Dr. Mossadegh's refusal to accept American military aid a year ago was prompted by a desire to limit the army's power rather than by the professed objection to the terms of the aid agreement. Last year also army expenditure was reduced and a large number of army generals retired and others arrested on charges of plotting a coup d'état. A few months ago Dr. Mossadegh secured the enactment of new legislation severely reducing the powers of the Senate whose members are nominated by the Shah.

Dr. Mossadegh has also objected to the Shah's initiative in distributing part of the royal

estates to the peasants. He has attempted to gain control of the royal funds partly to provide for his treasury, but partly to prevent the land distribution from increasing the Shah's popularity.

Tribes' Revolt

Another contributory factor to the crisis may have been the recent revolt of the Bakhtiari tribesmen in southern Iran and the arrest of the extreme right-wing General Zahedi on charges of being connected with the revolt. The Shah's wife is the daughter of one of the leading Bakhtiari chieftains and tribal revolts are traditionally regarded



Shah Mohammad

ed by Persian politicians as having been inspired by their political opponents at home or abroad.

It is certain in any case that Dr. Mossadegh has always regarded an army coup d'état in the name of the Shah as the most serious threat to his position — more serious than either Kashani or the Tudeh. While the Shah has himself refrained from political intervention, the Court on its side has tended to regard the army as its last reserve and to use it to suppress any revolutionary movement in the country. These facts lend colour to the report that the Shah has decided to take the last step and to demand by Dr. Mossadegh that the Shah should relinquish a title of command-in-chief of the armed forces.

The army is the immediate key to the situation and Dr. Mossadegh, counter-attacking by the removal of leading suspected officers, is now trying to make sure he controls it.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IS ANSWER TO UNEMPLOYMENT Basic Development or the Dole

POST Economic Correspondent

In a modern economy the budget is one of the prime instruments for influencing economic trends. Saving and investments are encouraged or discouraged by it; the national income can be redistributed and the rich be made poorer and vice versa. The budget directly determines the extent of a country's development in any one year. Booms and slumps largely depend on the State's financial policy.

Here our position differs from other countries in two important respects: on the one hand we receive a considerable part of our national income from abroad in the form of gifts, grants-in-aid and loans, and on the other we have two budgets, one to cover normal administrative expenses and services and the other for the sole purpose of development. Other countries, except the Soviet bloc, do not have Development Budgets, but use either special or extra sums from the ordinary budget or public savings which are invested wherever it seems most desirable. Moreover, we still lack many of the statistics which make exact budgeting possible abroad.

Great Expenditure

For the year 1953-54, the Government is presenting an ordinary budget of IL216m. To this we must add another IL100 to 140m. for development purposes; and still this sum does not represent the total public expenditure. Municipal and Jewish Agency expenses must be added before we can get a true picture of the fantastic total of national expenditure. During the last couple of years, criticism from all quarters (not only from the Government's opposition) has pressed for severe cuts in public expenditure. Again and again it has been pointed out that we cannot afford the top-heavy administration which has been growing up. Moreover the Government has stressed its acceptance of this criticism and promised strict retrenchment; it is doubtful whether the budget does carry out this policy.

The increase of approximately 25 per cent in this year's budget over that of last year is accounted for by the rise in salaries and the cost of living, so that this budget is rather smaller than the last. But the point at issue is not whether expenses are higher or lower but what proportion of the national income represents public expenditure. As we have no exact figures of the national income, there can at present be no answer to this question, and estimates differ widely. The first step is to decide how much money is to be devoted to public expenditure and development, before there can be detailed analysis of the distribution of money among various Government offices.

Public Works

What with the rise in unemployment, this question is highly topical at the moment. On the one hand public works have been cut down and on the other a shrinking market discourages economic activity. The hoped-for transfer from unemployment to essential industry is not taking place mainly owing to lack of capital. Normally, such a trend could be countered by increasing public works: in Israel today this would mean inflation which must be avoided. Moreover unemployment is not only the result of shrinking markets but of the non-absorption of a large percentage of immigrants.

Thus the answer to rising unemployment would appear to be basic development. The objection to this course is, however, that projects such as irrigation, electricity and communications demand large capital investment and relatively little labour. This also applies to some of the schemes connected with the development of minerals. There can be little doubt that a sizeable part of the capital imported into this country during the last years was spent on complicated machinery which we could not fully utilize and that we could have lessened the shock of the present slump if we had paid more attention to basic development which does away with some problems, such as housing and overheads. The answer must not be to succeed so hard that we shall add a crisis of the established money to our existing difficulties.

Causes of Slump

This point needs elaboration. Economists deny — and to

some extent rightly — that Israel is experiencing a slump in the full sense of the term because her difficulties mainly originate from the influx of unproductive labour. But this is only partly true: when well established factories begin to slow down because they cannot sell their products we are on the edge of a genuine slump. This would aggravate our already precarious position. The budget must also be examined from the point of view of its effect upon the established economy. There is a dangerous tendency to believe that unemployment must be checked by squeezing money out of the economy in order to launch public works for the unemployed. If this is done carelessly, the number of jobs produced by shrinking productive activity may well overtake the number employed in public works.

Recommended Reading!

Educational articles like:
How to Enjoy Life With Your Dog
What You Should Know About German Measles
Dinah Shore's Fight For Happiness
You Can Save Your Child's Life
Can Heart Disease Wreck Your Marriage?

Plus:
A new novel, short stories, 10 pages on kitchen planning, and helpful hints on good looks, fashions, and children.

February New On Sale
Woman's Home COMPANION
PRICE: 250 PRUTA
Sole Distributor:
Steimatzky's Agency

IGNAZIO MESSINA & CO.

NAVIGATION COMPANY, GENOA
are pleased to announce bi-monthly regular sailings
HAIFA - NAPLES - MARSEILLES - GENOA
and return by The Express Passenger Ship

S.S. PACE

First sailing from Haifa on April 7, 1953.
Indian Flag, 5,000 tons displacement, 1,000 tons gross. Two masts. Speed 17 knots. Accommodation for 250 first — and second-class and 50 third-class passengers. Large saloon and promenade decks. Ventilation, heating-cooling. Hot, Bathing, Radio, cinema and steam heating based on diesel. Medical attendance, Barber shop, Swimming pool, Deck games, Cinema performances, Orchestra, entertainment and dance music. Dining, photographic service. Garage. Radio communication.
Bookings through all travel agencies, and the General Agents in Israel:

PALESTINE MARITIME LLOYD LTD.
TEL AVIV: 52 Rehov Nahliath Benyamin, Tel. 4568
HAIFA: 3 Palmer's Gate, Tel. 3772.



THE MAIN MARITIME LINK BETWEEN U.K., ANTWERP and ISRAEL:

PRINCE LINE
ELLERMAN LINES
MOSS HUTCHISON LINE

CONSOLIDATED MARITIME AGENCY LTD.

TEL AVIV 20 Rothschild Blvd. HAIFA 82 Ha'atzmaut Rd

THE BRITISH CONFERENCE LINES

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES Inc., New York

Enjoy your voyage on the Completely Air-Conditioned Express Liners

S.S. INDEPENDENCE	S.S. CONSTITUTION
March 22	March 23
March 23	March 24
March 24	March 25
March 25	March 26
March 26	March 27
March 27	March 28
March 28	March 29
March 29	March 30
March 30	March 31

For reservations and further information consult your Travel Agent.
The General Agent in Israel

AARON ROSENFIELD

Head Office: Haifa: 3 Palmer's Gate, P.O. Box 14 Tel. 451/43
Branch Office: Tel Aviv: 2, Rehov Franklin P.O. Box 123 Tel. 4519
Branch Office: Jerusalem: King David Hotel, (Northern Annex) P.O. Box 123 Tel. 241

Readers' Letters

CURB HAWKERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST
Sir, — I am the Food Controller in writing whether the sale of Israel-made chocolate by curb hawkers at a price of 800 pruta a bar was lawful, with two additional questions, why — if lawful — this commodity was not on sale at the regular sweet shops, or, if against the law, — its sale was not stopped by the competent authority.

The Food Controller informed me that the matter had been passed to the Control Department, but refrained from replying to my questions.

Four weeks have passed since then: a dozen or more hawkers sell those chocolates, (and recently even licensed kiosks.)

This same stylization is happily applied to her pictures of villages "Israel House" and "Yemenite Quarter" are the best pictures of the exhibition. Citron's many pictures of walking Arab girls are of a weightless, but nostalgic charm. Among the water colours, many of them of near classic English quality, I liked the "Trees" No. 1, the "Rose", No. 6, and "Old Zichron" most. The most accomplished, virtuous square centimetre of painting is the violin in "Viola and Rose". Citron's inhibition is one of the few I lack until the artist has something to say.

TA F.M.

within 300 metres from Food Control Office and Police HQ: Is it not time that so thing is done, one way or the other...?
Yours etc,
FELIX SELIGMAN
Haifa, February 26.

COST OF TALMUD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST
Sir, — In order to avoid any misunderstanding I should like to correct the remark that preceded my letter in connection with the import of copies of the Talmud from America, which appeared in your issue of February 2.

1) The Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmud which was published here is not sold for IL200 but for half of this amount.
2) The large publication of the Babylonian Talmud which was published in America and to which my letter referred would cost about IL150 here and not IL40, as had been suggested.

Yours, etc,
Y. STEIN
Press Officer of Ministry for Religious Affairs
Jerusalem.

ABSD TAXES

Sir, — Surely it is absurd to impose an Unemployment Tax in view of the fact that the Local Authorities are owed millions of pruta in unpaid taxes. Why should the conscientious citizen again be taxed and the defaulter left in peace?
Tel Aviv.



Swiss Industries Fair

BASLE

APRIL 11 — 21, 1953
17 groups in 14 halls
Best Air Connection:
LYDDA — GENEVA
ZURICH by



For information:

SWISS LEGATION
82 Rehov Ahad Ha'am,
Tel. 64200 Tel Aviv.

SWISSAIR
28 Rehov Ahad Ha'am,
Tel. 62187, Tel Aviv.

PALES News Bulletin

RESS COMPANY LTD.
No. 9 TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1953

Some of the American Magazines and Newspapers which we import and for which we act as distributors:

- AMERICAN HOME
- AMERICAN MERCURY
- AMERICAN (The Jewish American)
- Aufbau (Reconstruction)
- BUTTERICK
- CAMERA
- Children's Digest
- Classics Illustrated
- Commentary
- Coronet
- Cosmopolitan
- DAY — Jewish Journal
- ESQUIRE
- FAMILY HANDMAN
- Farm Quarterly
- Flying Motors
- Foreign Affairs
- GALAXY Science
- Glamour
- Good Housekeeping
- HARPER'S BAZAAR
- Harper's Magazine
- Holiday
- House Beautiful
- House and Garden
- LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
- MAGAZINE Digest
- Metronome
- Modern Photography
- Modern Airplane
- Nation
- Musical America
- NATIONAL
- National Geographic Magazine
- Nature Magazine
- New Leader
- New Republic
- Newsweek (European Edition)
- New York Herald Tribune (European Edition)
- New York Times (International Edition)
- New Yorker
- MINIBOOK
- PAGEANT
- Parents' Magazine
- Popular Mechanics
- Q
- READER'S Digest
- SATURDAY Evening
- Saturday Review
- Science and Mechanics Digest
- THEATRE Arts
- Town and Country
- U.S.A.
- U.S.A. Camera
- United States News & World Report
- United Nations World
- VOGUE
- Vogue Knitting
- Vogue Patterns

Sole agents for which we act as sole distributors in Israel.

Sole distributors in Israel, with exception of Jerusalem.

serving the reading public

AL-via travellers say:
for the flight time of your life fly PAL
PHILIPPINE AIR LINES